



INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION
Sectoral Activities Programme

**Review of sector-specific
stimulus packages and
policy responses to the
global economic crisis**

I. Introduction

The rapid deterioration of the global economy demanded a prompt and vigorous response by governments, enterprises and workers' organizations worldwide, aimed at mitigating and stimulating the recovery of the real economy and of labour markets. A broad range of financial, fiscal and policy measures have been adopted at national and sectoral levels since the crisis began and, as it expands, other initiatives are under consideration. Most are in progress or yet to be implemented and their effectiveness or impact has not been fully evaluated. In this context, this paper is an attempt to identify and understand these measures targeted at specific sectors in over 62 countries, and to provide an overall picture of the different means and instruments adopted to revitalize industries, deal with unemployment and protect workers. The measures reviewed herein were announced by countries in late 2008 and the first quarter of 2009. Due to the rapidly evolving nature of the crisis the information provided is subject to change.

II. Main findings and key messages

Robust and unprecedented government involvement in response to the crisis.

Of the 246 measures identified at sectoral level in this report, 90 percent were initiated directly by national and, in some cases, local governments. Although these measures may have involved negotiations to a degree, either with employers' or workers' organizations, only a few were bi or tri partite.

Measures aimed at boosting aggregate demand and revitalizing key industries surpassed those aimed at creating employment.

Almost 53 percent of the measures identified in this review, had been designed to stimulate aggregate demand, recover specific industries and restore confidence in the financial markets. In most cases employment generation considerations are indirect and result rather from initiatives aimed at protecting industries that operate with a large labour force and contribute significantly to the GDP. Only 25.6 percent of these measures aimed specifically at creating employment. Those are largely concentrated in the construction sector and form part of a variety of short-term public works and infrastructure schemes.

Policy measures adopted vary from country to country and from sector to sector.

Governments implemented a broad range of measures prioritizing monetary, fiscal and foreign trade policies to deal with the crisis. Many were designed to raise expenditure levels and to increase disposable income. Temporary tax cuts targeted at imports and exports were introduced to benefit manufacturing and export-oriented industries. Relatively few active labour market policies (11 percent) and social protection programs (10.1 percent) were identified at sectoral level in the countries covered in the report. In general these types of programmes are sector- neutral or cross-sectoral.

Marked differences between measures adopted in developed and developing economies.

Differences in the availability of resources and the impacts of the crisis in each sector affect the size of the stimulus packages. In many cases rescue

resources are drawn from existing reserves while others depend on external funding. According to the IMF, the expenditure measures for 2008 – 2010 adopted by G20 countries to support strategic or vulnerable sectors represents only 0.02 percent of GDP compared with 0.70 percent in infrastructure (largely in transportation networks). Other countries are applying stimulus measures to address longer-term policy challenges, such as improving the quality of health and education (Australia and China) or introducing incentives for environmentally-friendly technologies (China, Germany and the U.K.)

Complex and costly design measures for the recipients in developed economies and the weak institutional capacity for implementation in many of the developing countries are affecting the effectiveness of the stimulus packages. For instance in Germany of nearly 20 billion euros destined for public investment (of which around a third will go to renovating schools), only a trickle has flowed so far to infrastructure projects because, in the interest of accountability and effectiveness, the required application and planning procedures for state support are mired in bureaucratic red tape and obstructing the stimulus. In the U.K., six months after the government launched new bailout measures for banks and the economy, several of those efforts are languishing for lack of interested takers. In January, for example, the British government created a guarantee program meant to revive the market for asset-backed securities. The guarantees were made available in April, but since then, none of the major banks has issued a security with such a guarantee. Bankers say it is too expensive. In the United States, many critics concur that the two-year package has had little impact on employment. The White House argues the jobless picture would be worse without the economic stimulus plan. The major issue appears to be that the pace of spending has been low and that only about \$100 billion of the \$787 billion has been spent so far. In S. Africa the government's planned response to the crisis was still nowhere near the implementation stage. The lack of coherence between the different government departments responsible for implementing the plan is often mentioned as the main bottleneck.

Too early to judge the impact of the measures. No official evaluations had been reported yet and, in many cases, the different stimulus packages and policy measures had only recently been adopted or are pending implementation. On the other hand, not all of the policy measures were directly targeted to deal with unemployment and working conditions, so any attribution of these measures in the labour markets should be analyzed with caution. According to some analysts, neither monetary policy nor the massive liquidity injections have so far had enough traction in this crisis. While the global economy is no longer contracting at the speeds seen at the beginning of the year, it is still trapped in a recession where the trillions of dollars and euros in liquidity are not sufficiently reaching the real economy. Banking is inherently pro-cyclical. This is one of the reasons why restoring the health of the banking sector is a precondition for an economic recovery. In spite of this, some countries observed positive outputs resulting from their packages. For instance, **Australian** government officials believe that the rise in consumer confidence is a tribute to the government's second round of stimulus payments. The number of businesses expecting improved sales rose from 34.1 to 48.1 percent between April and July, according to a survey by the Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. However, businesses are still cutting staff. Only 16.2 percent plan to increase full-time employment (up from 10.8 percent in April), while 28 percent are planning staff cuts (down from 34.1 percent). **China** indicated that urban employment rose by 1 million from January to May this year

and the Department of Finance and the Federation of **Canadian** Municipalities suggest that the CAD 12 billion investments in infrastructure will generate between 120,000 and 132,000 jobs. In sectors like automobiles, the stimulus plan has accelerated auto makers' pace in incorporating technological innovations.

The large and unprecedented government intervention may have a differentiated effect on government deficits and debts in the long term. Fiscal balances could be severely affected by the crisis in the short-term for the advanced countries, where half of the deterioration is due to fiscal stimulus and financial sector support, while for emerging economies, a relatively large portion is due to declining commodity and asset prices. Most of the measures aimed at infrastructure may have a temporary effect on deficits but a permanent one on debt. Revenue measures may have a permanent effect on deficits and a cumulative one on debt. Some analysts are already warning about the consequences of an increase in government debt ratios. A third of this increase is likely to be due to financial sector support packages.

Not all countries appear to have a clear exit strategy for their interventions. Some analysts are expressing concerns about the long-term impacts of high subsidies in certain industries and the absence of exit strategies in most of the rescue packages. The challenge for countries is to move from a policy-driven recovery to self-sustaining growth. Germany is already pressing other countries to produce a clear "exit strategy" once the worst of the crisis passes, aimed at reducing the huge budget deficits created by stimulus spending, but it seems to face resistance from the United States, Britain, Japan and France, among others. On the other hand, governments risk undermining economic recovery if they withdraw stimulus spending too fast. The main question is whether countries can sustain the recovery after the various domestic stimulus measures come to an end.

Despite all the economic packages and policy measures, there is a serious risk that higher structural unemployment, slower lending and weaker capitalization could cap the economy's growth potential. Sectoral recovery seems to be slow and in no case will it resolve the structural problems, for example high unemployment rates, that existed before the crisis. Close monitoring of the implementation of these measures and appropriate sectoral evaluation remain important tasks.



Sector-specific Stimulus Packages and Policy Measures

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise /Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
ASIA & PACIFIC		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Australia		X			X			X			X		
	Auto	A\$ 6.2bn plan over the next 13 years to make the industry more economically and environmentally sustainable by 2020. This measure seeks to safeguard 65,000 jobs.						Expanded training funds for workers.					
	Agric				Tax deduction for purchases of agricultural equipment over A\$ 10,000 for farms with more than A\$2million turnover. Tax deduction on tangible depreciable assets over A\$1000 for small, family-owned farms.						Farmer's hardship bonus paid to 21,500 drought affected farmers.		
	Mining				The Government of New South Wales will provide A\$10m assistance package for mines in the Gunnedah and W. Coalfields								
	Education	Under the National Building and Jobs Plan resources allocated to build or upgrade a building in every one of Australia's 9540 schools.											
	Cons / Infra	The infrastructure plan (A\$22bn) includes: A\$3.4bn for roads; A\$4.6bn for metro rail, A\$389m for ports and freight infrastructure; A\$4.5bn for the Clean Energy Initiative; A\$2.6bn for universities and research projects; A\$3.2bn for hospitals and health infrastructure; and a PPP (A\$43bn) for a National Broadband Network.											
	Banking & finance				By April 09, total capital injection, purchase of assets and lending by government and central bank and liquidity provision and guarantees totalled 0.7% of 2008 GDP. A set of measures includes: i) A\$4 billion for the Australian Business Investment Partnership to provide liquidity support to viable major commercial property projects; ii) guarantees for all deposits held by Australian owned banks, Australian subsidiaries of foreign-owned banks, building societies and credit unions; iii) guarantee on eligible wholesale borrowing to entities subject to national prudential regulation regime; iv) purchase of residential mortgage-backed securities; and v) additional funding for regulators.								

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise /Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
ASIA & PACIFIC		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Bangladesh					X						X		
	Textiles& clothing				A Government Task Force set a stimulus package aimed at supporting the TC sector including quick disbursement of cash incentives, withdrawal of VAT on exports and reduction of interest rates on bank loans. Cash incentives have been envisaged for the spinning sub-sector.						To help textile workers hit by the crisis, the Government has reduced the price of rice.		
	Agric / Food				Taka 4.5 billion to increase support for exports of jute, leather and frozen food products. Taka 15 billion for additional farm subsidies. Taka 5 billion for recapitalization of agricultural loans								
China		X			X			X			X		
	Banking and Finance				Agricultural Bank of China freed from CNY 818 billion (about USD120 billion) in bad debts. Additionally the bank received the equivalent of CNY 130 billion from the sovereign wealth fund China Investment Corp to replenish its capital.								
	Auto				Incentive measures to boost the auto industry include: i) tax reduction for consumers on small cars; and ii) a plan to promote auto sales in China's rural areas which will run from March to December 09.								
	Cons / Infra	The Government's stimulus package includes a large component of infrastructure (USD556.70bn) aimed at creating employment, enhancing competitiveness and investment in social infrastructure. Emphasis in: rural infrastructure construction, railway expansion, airport construction and greater spending on hospitals and schools in rural areas.											
	Education (across sectors)							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment services to college graduates e.g. internship programs. - Special vocational training programs including skills-upgrading and job transference training to enhance employability of workers. 					
	Health										Implementation of the new health care reform which aims to increase the coverage rates.		

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ASIA & PACIFIC		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
China			X		X								
	Oil & Chemical				In February 2009, China approved a plan to revitalize its oil and chemical industries. Although the details are not published, the stimulus package is to speed up structural changes in the oil and chemical industries and rationalize oil refinery capacity.								
	Food (Hong Kong)	More than 100 businesses (retailers, wholesalers, catering and entertainment companies) signed in December 08 a "no-layoffs agreement" aimed at avoiding layoffs for a year and providing job security to their workers. More than 50,000 jobs saved as result of this initiative.			As part of China's stimulus package for the light industry, the government will introduce higher standards for creation of new firms in the food processing sector, better recall systems for products and withdrawal mechanism for firms to ensure food safety in the country.								
	Textiles				China's State Council is offering financial support to textile makers and encouraging financial institutions to strengthen credit loans to textile producers, especially small and medium ones. The Gov has increased export-tax rebates on textiles as well.								
	Hotel, Catering & Tourism				Measures taken include: i) CNY 1.8bn to refund the quality guarantee deposit for travel agencies: travel agencies can claim a temporary refund of 70% of the quality guarantee deposit they paid to CNTA when they set up a business. A period of two years from Jan 09 granted for the application of this policy; and ii) CNY 1bn investments to improve infrastructure.								
	Various Sectors				3.7 billion CNY to implement large scale industrial restructuring and rejuvenation programs including direct tax cuts for industries such as: steel and iron, automobile, shipbuilding, textiles, high tech telecommunications, and service industries.								
Cambodia					X			X					
	Textiles& clothing				The government has allocated USD500m to boost the TC sector. The supportive measures include exemption of import-export tariff and value added tax for the garment and textile sector in order to improve its international competitiveness and maintain employment.			The Government subsidized 0.3 per cent of the 0.8 social insurance of the worker wage, which should be paid by all factories and has been mobilizing funding for the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training in order to provide short-term training to workers that lost their job.					

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
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ASIA & PACIFIC		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
India		X			X			X	X	X			
	Banking and Finance				Capital injection, purchase of assets and lending by government and central bank and liquidity provision and other support by central bank and guarantees total 5.6% of 2008 GDP								
	Auto				Government had cut excise duty on a variety of vehicles, including small cars, to 12% to boost demand in the auto industry. In Feb 09 the State Bank of India reduced interest rates on loans to new automobile purchases.								
	Cons / Infra				The Government released two fiscal packages (Dec 08 and Jan 09) with an infrastructure focus. The announced funding is expected to support a PPP program of USD20bn in the highway sector and port and power projects. Non-bank finance companies dedicated to infrastructure financing have also been allowed to raise funds from multilateral or regional institutions. They will be provided with additional liquidity of up to USD5.15 bn.								
	Food		The government will invest one trillion rupees to help set up 350 new food processing units in the next 100 days (starting July 09) as part of its efforts to create 10m jobs by 2015.										
	IT				The 2009-10 budget proposal to extend the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) scheme for one more year will help the information technology industry mitigate the impact of the current economic downturn and help India retain its competitiveness.								
	Across sectors				The Government announced a third stimulus package (Feb 09), cutting excise duty and service tax 2% points each, and extending previous excise cuts beyond March, 2009. In July 09, the Budget extended a tax holiday by one more year for export-oriented units, software technology parks and electronic hardware technology park units. It also extended a 2% interest subsidy on pre-shipment credit to 7 sectors such as textiles, handicrafts, carpets, leather, jewellery and marine products.				In December 2008 the Ministry of Labour and Employment constituted Industrial Tripartite Committees: cotton, textile, jute, road transport, electricity, engineering, and sugar and plantation industries. These are non-statutory committees with the objective to provide a forum for dialogue on the problems that enterprises and workers face and to explore possible solutions				

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		Employment			Enterprise /Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
ASIA & PACIFIC		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Indonesia		X			X			X					
	Banking & Finance				Support for the financial sector via guarantees totalled 0.1% of 2008 GDP.								
	Hotel, Catering & Tourism									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy of zero unemployment after one year of graduation from tourism schools under the supervision of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. - Capacity building and technical assistances for tourism industries in 15 priority destinations. 			
	Cons / Infra	The government will spend IDR100 trillion (US\$9.2 billion) on national infrastructure projects in 2009. The spending includes allocations for communication and transport infrastructure. Specific expenditures include IDR10.3 trillion to develop rural infrastructure and IDR8 trillion for the construction and development of ports and shipping.											
Japan		X			X			X					
	Energy	Financial support to local governments to invest in infrastructure projects; accelerated introduction of energy-saving technologies; and tax incentives for energy saving technologies.											
	Banking and Financial Services				Liquidity facilities expanded by Y1 trillion. In April 09, additional Y41.75 trillion was announced to support the sector, covering guarantees, loans, and purchase of commercial paper mostly targeted to SMEs. Central Government budget to increase by Y3 trillion to support these operations. In total capital injection, purchase of assets and lending by Government and central bank and guarantees totalled 22.1% of 2008 GDP.								
	Public Sector							Financial support to local governments that hire jobseekers.					

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ASIA & PACIFIC		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Japan					X								
	Auto				Legislation to encourage consumers to buy new cars as part of a USD154bn economic stimulus package, including USD2,500 in cash incentives for those replacing cars more than 13 years old. The Government also introduced subsidies for purchase of hybrids and zero emission electric vehicles.								
	Chemical industry				In April 2009, the Government allocated USD150bn economic stimulus package to boost the industry. Measures include: i) restructuring of chemical companies to accelerate the transition from general chemicals products to speciality chemicals; and ii) increase the production of solar-related technologies.								
Korea		X			X						X		
	Auto				Government offered, for a limited time, a large tax break for consumers buying automobiles, to support the development of green vehicles.								
	Banking & Finance				Government capital injection, purchase of assets and lending as well as Central Bank Support and liquidity provisions and guarantees totalled 14.3% of 2008 GDP.								
	Health										Increased spending on medical services for low income earners.		
	Cons / Infra	Infrastructure stimulus package (4 trillion won); and an additional local-government spending (1 trillion won).											
Malaysia		X											
	Cons / Infra	Two packages covering an extensive number of infrastructure projects. The 1st package includes: upgrading, repair & maintenance of public amenities, schools, hospitals & roads (RM500m); rural & agriculture roads (RM500m); police stations & camps for armed forces (RM250m); public transport (RM500m); low and medium cost houses (RM1.2bn); and a High Speed Broadband (RM400m). The 2nd package (RM8.4bn) is part of the 9th Plan of Infrastructure.											

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise /Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
ASIA & PACIFIC		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Pakistan					X								
					The Gov has put in place a \$15 million textile and garment industry rescue package, including Research and Development support to textile and clothing firms, a 3% interest rate subsidy for loans to spinners and 100% refinancing to banks against export finance schemes.								
Philippines		X			X						X		
	Hotel, Catering & Tourism	The reduction of airfare and hotel rates aimed to attract tourists to visit the Philippines. The Tourism Department is confident to create 3,000 new jobs in support to President Arroyo's program to provide one million jobs in the first six months of 2009.											
	Agric	PHP 2.5 billion to promote sustainable agriculture to generate jobs and improve livelihoods in rural communities.											
	Cons / Infra	The government committed 60 to 80% (PhP 84.3 -112.3bn) of the productive portion of the 2009 budget for quick-disbursing, high impact and labour intensive projects.											
	Agric / Food				Strengthen support to the agriculture sector via the PhP 40bn FIELD program.								
	Health										Increased government allocation (PhP 1bn) to the national health insurance scheme and PhP 1.97bn to improve the facilities and manpower of primary and secondary hospitals.		
Sri Lanka								X	X	X			
								In an agreement reached between factories, trade unions and government the Ministry of Labour has given garment factories the power to lay off workers temporarily (subject to paying part of their salaries) and to operate a five day working week					

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise /Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
ASIA & PACIFIC		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Singapore		X			X				X		X		
	Cons / Infra	The Government will increase public sector construction spending to between SGD18bn and SGD20bn in 2009 to stimulate job creation by: i) bringing forward infrastructure projects; ii) rejuvenating public housing estates; iii) enhancing sustainable development programs; and iv) upgrading education and health infrastructure.									The Government will enhance the Additional CPF Housing Grant (AHG) for first time home-buyers.		
	Banking & Finance				The government will spend SGD 5.8bn to stimulate banking lending by enhancing existing bank lending schemes and introducing a Special Risk –Sharing Initiative (SRI) comprising a new bridging loan programme and risk-sharing schemes for trade financing. In addition extension of tax deduction on loan loss provisions for banks.								
	Education										The Ministry of Education will introduce a short term study assistance scheme for students in schools, polytechnics and autonomous universities.		
	Public Sector	Expansion of recruitment across the public sector. In total 18,000 public jobs including 7,500 in teaching positions and 4,500 health care professionals.											
	Transport & ports				The government will grant rebates and concessions on transport related taxes and fees including: i) a 30% road tax rebate for goods vehicles, buses and taxis, and ii) a 20% concession in port dues to be granted to all harbour craft.			To avoid retrenchment of employees employers in the sector are adopting a combination of measures which include temporary lay-off of workers, shorter work week, one day compulsory leave in a month, skills retraining and deferment of salary increases for the next 12 months.					
	Hotel, Catering & Tourism				The government will defer (for one year) the increase in assessment rate for hotel rooms, which was due to increase to 25% on Jan 09.								
	Food & beverage				The government will exempt duty and provide GST relief to promote wine trading activities and to develop the industry.								

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise /Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
ASIA & PACIFIC		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Singapore					X								
	Maritime				The Government will extend the withholding tax exemption on interest payable on qualifying loans taken by shipping enterprises to acquire vessels which are registered with the Singapore Registry of Ships under the Block Transfer Scheme.								
Thailand		X			X	X					X		
	Hotel, Catering & Tourism				The government implemented various measures including: i) tax reductions and exceptions for the private sector and ii) a micro credit scheme, in close cooperation with national banks, providing special loan advantages for SMEs. Lending period will be for two years with -3% of MLR (Median Low Rate) of interest, -1% from cooperated banks and -2% from the budget allocated by the government.								
	Auto				In July 09 Government reduced up to 90% import duties on materials and parts to produce eco-friendly cars.								
	Cons / Infra	Increased spending in housing and rural infrastructure development.											
	Education										Support to free education programmes as part of the overall fiscal rescue package of THB 300 billion.		
Vietnam		X			X								
	Hotel, Catering & Tourism				Implementation of preferential programs to decline VAT and extend tax payment duration.								
	Cons / Infra	Increased spending in housing and rural infrastructure development.			A second stimulus package (April 2009) provided USD 3bn for low income housing.								
	Textiles	The government excluded private-sector manufacturers from a recent minimum wage rise to avoid garment industry lay-offs.			The Ministry of Industry and Trade, is piloting an export credit insurance project to assist textile exporters.								
	Agric	USD 3.2bn to create jobs and improve living standards in rural areas.			Interest-free loans for the purchase of agricultural tools. Subsidized loans for agricultural materials.								

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise / Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
AMERICA		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Argentina		X			X								
	Banking & Finance				Capital injection, Government purchase of assets and lending, central bank support and liquidity provision and other support including guarantees totalled 0.9% of 2008 GDP.								
	Hotel, catering & Tourism				As part of its stimulus package to face the economic crisis, Argentina has created a soft credit line of 300m pesos to encourage refurbishment and extension works in the hotel sector through its National Bank.								
	Auto				The government announced a USD 70m loan to GM to produce cars with local auto parts. The government's plan uses some of the USD24bn in pension funds nationalized last year.								
	Cons / Infra		In December 08, the Ministry of Public Works launched a ARS71bn (USD20.7bn) public works plan, which covers two broad areas: 60% of resources for road infrastructure projects and social improvements, the remaining 40% to improve and expand the power, natural gas and public transport sectors.										
	Agric / Food				Reduction in withholding tax on exports of wheat and maize: rates of export duty on wheat fall from 28% to 23%, and on maize from 25% to 20%. Additional one-point reduction for every million tons of production above the recent average. In addition, reduction of 50% on withholding tax on exports of all fresh fruit and vegetables. Lift of ban on exports of maize and wheat.								
Brazil					X								
	Auto				The government offered a tax exemption to the automobile companies on their newly produced cars until June 2009 on the condition not to dismiss workers. In addition tax cuts on personal income to boost sales.								
	Banking & Finance				Government capital injection and purchase of assets as well as Central Bank support provided with Government backing, liquidity provision and other Central Bank support and guarantees totalled 1.5% of 2008 GDP.								

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise / Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
AMERICA		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Brazil (cont)		X			X						X		
	Cons / Infra	The government committed to maintain funding levels for the "Program of growth acceleration" (PAC).The program consists of BRL503.9 billion (USD212.6 billion) for projects in: i) logistics (railways, roads, ports, airports and seaways); ii) energy (electric generation and grids, oil and gas, renewable energies); and, iii) social infrastructure (sanitation, housing, urban transportation, access to electricity and potable water). In addition, the government has launched a programme which aims to build 1 million houses in 2009 and 2010.			Tax cut on construction materials								
	Agric/ Food				USD 6.47 billion in support for the agricultural sector, including: i) USD 2.19 billion in advances of resources from Banco do Brasil; USD 2.41 billion increase in the resources that banks earmark for the agricultural sector; increase in rate for compulsory rural savings deposits from 65% to 70%, which represents USD 1.09 billion; use of forex reserves to finance the rural sector through the intermediary of trading companies; use of USD 2.20 million in resources from constitutional funds; USD 440 million in assistance for agricultural cooperatives; allocation of USD 150 million to family agriculture using resources from the Workers' Protection Fund (FAT). In addition an integrated drawback scheme, which will enable primary goods exporters to discount the tax paid on raw materials, in order to benefit agro-industry.								
	Oil & gas				Expansion of borrowing capacity of PETROBRAS to keep up investment levels.								
	Education										Extension of Bolsa Familia (CCT program) to include 1.3 million households over the current 11.1million.		
	Maritime				Creation of a USD 440 million guarantee fund for the maritime industry, which was subsequently expanded to USD 2.19 billion								

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
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AMERICA		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Brazil (cont)					X			X			X		
	Across sectors				306 products included in the "ex-tariff" list (mechanism that temporarily reduces tariffs on products that do not have a locally-made counterpart), which will make it cheaper to buy imported capital goods and products in the electrical, paper and pulp, graphics, medical and hospital, automobile and electronics sectors, among others.			In March 2009 the Government extended the benefits of the unemployment insurance programme for an additional two months for workers in the sectors most adversely affected by the crisis (mining, steel and iron) who lost their jobs starting in November 2008.			Increase in minimum wage by 12% as of Feb 2009		
Canada					X				X	X			
	Banking & Finance				Government capital injection, purchase of assets and lending as well as Central Bank support and liquidity provision and guarantees totalled 22.0% of 2008 GDP. Other measures include: i) establishment of the Canadian Lenders Assurance Facility, which ensures that Canadian financial institutions are competing on a level playing field in international markets; ii) improve access to financing for consumers, households and businesses. This includes supporting a new agreement to restructure non-bank asset-backed commercial paper and the decision to set aside an initial amount of up to \$75 billion for the purchase of insured mortgages.								
	Auto				Targeted support for the automotive sector consisting in: CAD3.3bn to the short-term automotive rescue announced by the US Administration, providing emergency loans to the Canadian arms of General Motors and Chrysler(Dec 08); CAD10bn will be allocated to purchase term asset-backed securities backed by loans and leases on vehicles and equipment; CAD 570m was added to Export Development Canada's (EDC) Accounts Receivable Insurance (ARI) programme for auto parts suppliers (Apr 09); CAD 120m in funding over five years was granted to Automotive Partnership Canada (Apr 09); CAD2.42bn (including the Government of Ontario) in financing, to assist with the court supervised restructuring of Chrysler LLC.			The Canadian autoworkers negotiated a cost-cutting deal with General Motors Canada on March 2009. The deal would extend the current contract for an additional year to September 2012.					

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
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AMERICA		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Canada (cont)		X			X								
	Forestry	A total of CAD70m has been provided to Natural Resources Canada to support programs in 2009–10 that foster market diversification and innovation initiatives for the forestry industry so that it can prosper and create jobs. This investment will be supplemented with a further CAD100m next year.											
	Food				Tariff relief on machinery and equipment saved the manufacturing industry about CAD27m in customs duties. Industry sectors already benefiting from tariff relief include food processors among others. The Government will also provide CAD50m over two years to support investments in meat slaughter and processing plants that are aimed at reducing these plants' costs, increasing their revenues and improving their operations								
	Agric				Under the five-year, CAD500m AgriFlexibility program, the Government will provide funding for initiatives that help the sector adapt to pressures and improve its competitiveness, such as those that reduce the farm business's costs of production and its footprint on the environment, support innovative processes and products, and address market challenges								
	Mining				Support mineral exploration activity by extending for an additional year the temporary 15-per-cent Mineral Exploration Tax Credit.								
	Fishing	Hard-hit lobster fishing communities throughout Atlantic Canada and Quebec will benefit from an additional \$10 million in financial support through the Community Adjustment Fund for marketing and market access, innovation and technology development initiatives to protect jobs in this industry.			The government provides CAD200m over two years to support the repair and maintenance of Canada's core commercial fishing harbours, and an additional CAD17m to accelerate the construction of a small craft harbour in Pangnirtung, Nunavut.								

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise / Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
AMERICA		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Canada (cont)		X			X								
	Cons / Infra	Canada established in 2007 a CAD 33.0bn Building Canada fund distributed to the provinces to upgrade existing infrastructure. This was supplemented under the federal budget by a CAD12.0bn Economic Action Plan (EAP). In 2009 the Government included a CAD4.0bn Infrastructure Stimulus Fund (ISF) and as part of the EAP to create jobs and get funds to construction-ready projects that can be completed over the next two years. Infrastructure spending accounted for nearly a third of all stimulus spending. The CAD12bn commitment supplements the previously-announced CAD33bn Building Canada Plan, which focuses on longer-term projects while the CAD4.0bn ISF focuses on short-term objectives.											
	Media & entertainment				The federal budget of January 2009 included CAD335 million to support culture, arts and heritage.								
	Across Sectors				Sectors of the economy that are particularly hard hit by the deterioration of export markets – including the automotive, forestry and manufacturing sectors – are receiving CAD7.5 billion in transitional support.								
Chile					X								
	Mining				USD1 billion capitalization support for state copper giant to boost its investment plan. In addition, support for small-scale mining with a price support fund of USD 18 million.								
	Agric / Food				Support for salmon industry by means of credit guarantees of up to USD 120 million provided by the Production Development Corporation (CORFO).								

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise / Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
AMERICA		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Chile (cont)		X			X			X	X	X	X		
	Cons / Infra	USD7bn will be spent on public investment. The goal is to concentrate public works execution in the first half of 2009. This investment will be increased by 14.6% in projects that improve connectivity, infrastructure and transport. Investment in the country's regions will be up by 7.3%, from resources of the National Fund for Regional Development. Housing investment will rise by 10% in real terms. It is intended that 140,000 new homes will be built. As part of the fiscal stimulus programme, a further USD 700m will be devoted to a massive public investment programme, which will include urban and rural road-building, housing and irrigation works throughout the country											
	Health / education										Monetary subsidies and health- and educational services benefits for poor families.		
	Forestry				Increase in benefits under decree law 701 on incentives for the industry.								
	Across sectors							In May 2009 additional measures were proposed that combine unemployment insurance with other labour-market policies. These measures allow for temporary worker layoffs and leaves of absence for training. The benefits are funded by workers though deductions from the insurance funds and employer contributions. These measures have been accompanied by improved labour-intermediation services.					
Colombia		X									X		
	Education / health	Increased the coverage of its Familias en Acción programme to include 1.5 million new beneficiaries.									Strengthening and expansion of the Emergency Employment Program for displaced person		

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise / Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
AMERICA		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Colombia (cont)		X											
	Cons / Infra	Total Government investment in public works in 2009 will reach over USD 2.4 billion (USD 1.7 billion on roads, USD 300 million on housing and USD 225 million on irrigation, among others). Priority given to infrastructure programmes and sectors (concessions, major highways, departmental roads, tertiary roads, housing, drinking water and basic sanitation) and to social and productive stimulus programmes.											
Costa Rica					X						X		
	Banking and finance				Capitalization of State banks for a sum of USD 117.5 million, a draft law on subordinated debt, which will enable public banks to issue this sort of contact, will be promoted.								
	Public sector				The public sector aims to invest an amount equivalent to 5% of GDP in education infrastructure and road construction and refurbishment through the Plan. Much of this investment will depend on the approval of an US\$ 850 million loan by IDB.								
	Education										Financial assistance to families for keeping students in the school system for longer.		
	Fisheries				The 2009 budget included US\$ 1.4 million to subsidize fuel for the fisheries industry.								
Dominican Republic		X			X								
	Banking and finance				On March 2009, the prudential regulations for the banking sector were temporarily flexibilized to stimulate bank lending.								
	Textiles& clothing	The Government established a specific fund to preserve and create jobs in particular in the textiles export processing zones.											

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise / Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
AMERICA		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Dominican Republic (cont)		X	X	X	X			X			X		
	Public Sector	Central and local governments work to develop labour-intensive employment opportunities. The government also established a Summit of National Unity in which business, civil society, government and workers discuss measures to preserve jobs and to ensure social protection.						As of August 2008 the public sector minimum wage, including civil and military pensions and retirement benefits, was adjusted by 67%. On the same date, a 15% wage rise was decreed for public-sector employees earning up to US\$ 840 per month, which benefits 97.6% of civil servants.					
	Agric				Subsidies to the agricultural sector 0.17% of GDP. In March, the Government extended for the rest of fiscal year 2009 the exemptions it granted to the agricultural sector.			A training programme for rural youth will also be rolled out, endowing young people with land from the agrarian reform to attract them into the sector.					
	Cons / infra				In May 09, the Government announced tax and rates exemptions for construction companies building low-cost housing projects.								
	Education										The Senate approved draft legislation to make educational expenditures tax- deductible for persons liable for income tax. In addition school attendance incentives created for over 292,000 children and adolescents.		
	Health										Enhanced health-care system for those earning under USD300 a month.		
Honduras					X						X		
	Banking and Finance				The financial system to be strengthened by guaranteeing savers' deposits and capitalizing the deposit insurance fund.								
	Agric				USD 42 million to be allocated to vouchers for the payment of past due agricultural debt. The Government will pay rural landowners to extend definitive registration documents to farmer groups that benefitted under agrarian reform.								
	Education / Health										Budget increased for programmes such as school lunches, free matriculation, community schools (rural), and basic health services.		

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise / Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
AMERICA		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Mexico		X			X			X			X		
	Auto				On Feb 09, Nacional Financiera (NAFIN) launched a credit line of USD 670m for the industry, with three pillars: i) USD 310m for brand lenders; ii) USD280m, earmarked for guarantees to back commercial bank auto loans; and iii) USD 280m to lend to auto distributors at preferential rates. NAFIN is preparing another credit line for auto parts and distributors.								
	Banking and finance				The central bank created a USD6bn programme, which will enable banks to swap the exposure of instruments with long-term fixed rates for variable-rate short-term securities. In addition short-term financing lines for banks and a temporary authorization to banks to inject liquidity into their own investment funds.								
	Agric / Food				Increase credit for agriculture by 10% to USD5.9 m. In addition, USD71m to the pig-farming sector as part of the measures to offset the damage caused by the outbreak of influenza A(H1N1).						On April 2008 a food support programme was established in priority areas, aimed at improving nourishment and nutrition in households in areas not covered by other Government food programmes.		
	Hotel, Catering & Tourism				USD 142 m will support companies in the tourism, restaurant and leisure industry as part of the measures to offset the damage caused by the outbreak of influenza.								
	Oil & gas				In addition to the resources already approved, PEMEX will receive an additional USD 1.2bn for investment.								
	Cons/ Infra				The National Bank for Public Works and Services and the National Infrastructure Fund will provide loans and guarantees totalling over USD 4.6 bn for the execution of infrastructure projects planned for 2009.								
	Across sectors										The Employment Preservation Programme (EPP) provides support consisting of up to one minimum wage per worker to the companies affected by technical stoppages. The programme estimates 400,000 beneficiaries in sectors such as manufacturing, transport and auto parts.		

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise / Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
AMERICA		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Peru		X			X			X					
	Cons / Infra	Allocation for infrastructure works up to USD 1.65bn from an economic stimulus plan amounting to about USD 4 billion											
	Education							Job retraining programs for person who had been laid off because of the crisis.					
	Auto				The "scrap metal" bonus was created (at a cost of US\$ 100 million) to revitalize the automobile park.								
Uruguay					X						X		
	Cons / Infra										Introduction of unemployment-insurance programmes for the construction sector.		
	Agric / Food				In the case of agricultural machinery, VAT exemption will be raised from 75% to 100% for the purchase of manufacturing inputs, and an economic activities income tax (IRAE) exemption regime will also be applied. Measures to provide loans and support to the dairy sector.								
	Textiles & clothing				Preferential rates for pre-financing of textile exports to be maintained until December 2009. .								
	Hotel, Catering & Tourism				Implementation of a system whereby tourists can buy national products tax-free. Real-estate companies' commissions for rentals to non-residents included in the services export regime.								
USA					X	X			X	X	X		
	Auto				A series of financial initiatives including: USD 17.4bn in federal loans (Dec 08); USD 6bn to stabilize GMAC LLC (Dec 08); USD 4bn in additional aid to GM (Feb 09); USD 5bn programme to aid struggling auto parts suppliers (March 09); USD 7.5bn in GMAC LLC. GMAC allowed issuing government-backed debt. USD 3bn for scrappage scheme (Jul-Aug 09); USD2bn grant to bolster manufacturing of components for electric cars, recipients to match federal money with own funds (Aug 09).			Several bargaining deals associated with government measures including agreement on Chrysler (April 09) and agreement on GM (May 09) resulted in unions allowing the companies to reduce salaries.			Government took over USD 6.2bn pension plans from Delphi, which had already filed for bankruptcy in 2005.		

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise / Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
AMERICA		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
USA (cont)		X			X				X	X	X		
	Banking and Finance				Government capital injection, purchase of assets and lending by Treasury. Fed support provided with Treasury backing, liquidity provision and other support by the Fed and guarantees totalled 73.7% of 2008 GDP.								
	Cons / Infra	The government allocated around USD200bn to modernize and improve the nation's infrastructure as part of its recovery and employment generation efforts. The Recovery and Reinvestment Act also includes USD 5.55bn for green modernization and renovation of federal buildings.						US unions are taking steps to train workers for the green economy, including creation of the new AFL-CIO (American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Unions), Centre for Green Jobs and training and policy work in support of good green jobs. The AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department (BCTD) is leading a national initiative joining their affiliates and 1,100 apprenticeship training centres with community organizations to train workers.					
	Energy				As part of green initiatives, the Government has introduced the Biofuel Balancing Act which will rule that a maximum 15 billion gallons of maize and grain-based ethanol can be blended into gasoline by 2015.								
	Food										The stimulus package temporarily increases Food Stamp benefits by 10 percent. USD50m is included for Food Banks, USD8m for the Commodity Supplemental Food program and USD60m for senior meals programs.		
	Health										In 2009, 64% of the recovery act will be to expand the health care system including \$39 billion for health coverage for those who lost jobs.		
	Education	The Recovery Act allocates USD53bn aimed at averting teacher layoffs in schools while driving crucial education improvements, reforms, and results for students.											
	Media & entertainment	National Endowment for the Arts distributed USD50m to assist the non-profit arts sector under the Recovery Act. Also research into the impact of the recession on artists' employment.											

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise / Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
Caribbean		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Barbados		X											
	Hotel, Catering & Tourism	The Government agreed to provide \$15 million to assist failing properties and to maintain employment in the tourism sector. The Tourism Industry Relief Product (TIRP), together with the \$20 million made available to the Barbados Tourism Authority (BTA), aim to mitigate the crisis.											
Bahamas					X								
	Hotel, Catering & Tourism				Government focused efforts on infrastructure and capital projects as well as measures to stimulate travel by lowering airport taxes.								
Jamaica					X								
	Hotel, Catering & Tourism				In December the Government announced an economic stimulus package that included tax cuts and low-cost loans for business, manufacturing and tourism activities.								
	Agric / food				The Ministry of Agriculture responded to the food price crisis by providing fertilizer vouchers, seeds and technical guidance that helped to drive the recovery process.								

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise / Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
EU		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Austria					X								
	Banking & Finance				Capital injections and guarantees to support the financial sector totalled 35.3% of 2008 GDP.								
Belgium					X								
	Banking & Finance				Capital injections and guarantees to support the financial sector totalled 30.9% of 2008 GDP.								
	Hotel, Catering & Tourism				VAT reduction from 21% to 6% on restaurant services.								
Czech Rep.					X								
	Auto				Elimination of VAT in April (09) on commercial passenger cars. Scrap subsidy approved by the Gov. but vetoed by the President.								
	Hotel, Catering & Tourism				VAT reduction from 19% to 9% on restaurant services.								
Cyprus					X								
	Hotel, Catering & Tourism				51m € are earmarked for tourism, which includes tax and airport landing fee reductions. Also a scheme to encourage domestic holidays will be introduced.								
	Cons / Infra				Around 250m € to stimulate construction, with low-interest loans to be offered to first-time home-buyers and plans to upgrade school buildings.								
France		X			X			X					
	Auto	Since April 2009, 40 000 employees at Renault headquarters receive partial layoffs paid at 100%.			Measures to support the industry and retain jobs include: i) emergency loans to carmakers in exchange for keeping plants open and not forcing job cuts; and ii) introduction of cash incentives, for car owners to scrap older vehicles and buy cleaner, fuel efficient models.			Expanded training funds for workers					
	Banking & Finance				Government capital injection, purchase of assets and lending and guarantees totalled 19% of 2008 GDP.								

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise / Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
EU		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
France		X			X			X	X	X			
	Cons / Infra	The Government fiscal package worth €25.9bn (USD34bn) includes €4bn for infrastructure (roads, highways, and hospitals); research and universities, defence and security. Another €4bn comes from public sector enterprises for modernizing railways, energy and postal services. The remaining €2.5bn will support local or municipal infrastructure projects.											
	Hotel, Catering & Tourism	The Gov is seeking agreements with social partners to: i) lower prices in certain menu items; ii) job creation through an incensement of 40,000 places; and iii) improvement of the employee`s conditions.			Reduction VAT to 5.5% for the catering sector. Measure adopted on July 2009.								
	Chemical industry							The Union des Industries Chimiques (UIC) and the Gov reached an agreement to expand training programs for employees, avoid redundancies, and develop skills. T he Gov committed €8.5 million until December 2011.					
Germany		X			X			X			X		
	Banking & Finance				Government capital injection, purchase of assets and lending and guarantees totalled 22.2% of 2008 GDP.								
	Public Sector							Measures adopted to enhance the public employment service, providing free services and consultancy for jobseekers with a focus on university graduates, migrant workers and the urban hard-to-place people.					
	Auto				Introduction of 2,500 € in cash incentives, for car owners to scrap older vehicles and buy cleaner, fuel efficient models.								
	Hotel, Catering & Tourism				The government has extended a 500m€ credit line for tourism; 50 m € credit line for restaurants; and 400m € credit line for SMEs.								
	Cons / Infra	Financial aid for home renovations to improve energy efficiency and funds for infrastructure projects (schools and roads)											
	Health										Reduction in health contribution for both workers and employers		

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise / Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
EU		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Greece					X								
	Banking & Finance				Capital injection, purchase of assets and lending by treasury and guarantees totalled 11.6% of 2008 GDP.								
Hungary		X			X								
	Banking & Finance				Government capital injection, Central Bank liquidity provision and other support and guarantees totalled 6.9% of 2008 GDP.								
	Public Sector	Pathway to Work programme started on Jan 2009, requiring registered long-term unemployed on unemployment benefits to participate in public works.											
Italy		X			X								
	Auto				Introduction of 1,500 euro in cash incentives, for car owners to scrap older vehicles and buy cleaner, fuel efficient models								
	Banking & Finance				Government capital injection, purchase of assets and lending as well as guarantees totalled 3.8% of 2008 GDP.								
	Cons / Infra	The government announced a three-year fiscal stimulus package valued at €80bn. Infrastructure spending represents the largest portion of this package at €16.6bn. Northern Italy to receive €11.8bn while the South will get some €4.8bn of which €1.3bn will be allocated to building a suspension bridge linking the island of Sicily to the mainland. Other infrastructure investments include: the national rail network; public transport; the MOSE of Venice; national highways; school building modernisation; and renewable energies											
Ireland		X	X	X	X								
	Banking & Finance				Government capital injection, asset purchases and lending as well as guarantees totalled 263% of 2008 GDP.								
	Public Sector	Government and social partners agreed a framework for a pact for stabilization, social solidarity and economic renewal.											

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise / Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
EU		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Latvia					X								
	Banking & Finance				Latvia plans to apply up to 10% of total economic output to take over distressed banks and give sweeping guarantees on loans and deposits in a bid to stabilize the financial sector. The rescue plan is to be implemented in the context of a wider €7.5bn economic stabilization programme supported by the IMF, the EU and the WB.								
Netherland		X	X	X	X			X					
	Banking & Finance				Government capital injection, asset purchases and lending as well as guarantees totalled 39.8% of 2008 GDP.								
	Hotel, catering & Tourism				As a part of its economic stimulus package, the Netherlands has revoked the airport departure tax of 11.25 euro for short-haul flights and 45 euro for long-haul flights that it had introduced in July 2008.								
	Auto				Credit facilitated to captive automotive financing arms and banks making auto loans. Also introduction of incentive programs to scrap older vehicles.								
	Cons / Infra	Maintenance plans for roads and waterways are brought forward. Resources will also be spent on improving schools and hospitals or building new ones. Procedures are accelerated so that businesses and private individuals can start construction projects more quickly.											
	Education							Policies aimed at reducing early school-leaving and at keeping young people on at school will be intensified, especially where they are being trained for industries where a surplus of labour exists.					
Norway					X								
	Banking & Finance				Purchase of assets and lending by treasury totalled 13.8% of 2008 GDP.								
Poland					X								
	Banking & Finance				Government capital injection, asset purchases and lending as well as guarantees totalled 3.8% of 2008 GDP.								

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise / Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
EU		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Portugal		X			X								
	Banking & Finance				Capital injection and guarantees totalled 14.4% of 2008 GDP.								
	Auto	Euro 250m for maintaining employment and professional training			Euro 650m for loan insurance, credit line for exports and for consolidation acquisitions.								
Romania			X	X	X			X					
	Auto				Ford will receive euro 143m in aid. This aid, spanning until 2012 will support production of cars and engines at the factory in Craiova								
	Transport	Renegotiation of salary agreements to the national minimum level and suspension of bonus payments to avoid lay-offs.			Government introduced a lump tax (turnover tax) for all the companies. The tax applies only to the turnover and not to the profit of the company. This change won't allow a VAT deduction for the freight vehicles under 3.5 tons and passenger vehicles with less than 8+1 seat.								
	Textiles & clothing				The Gov is considering a series of measures including: i) implementation of a programme to improve competitiveness in the light industry; ii) adoption of non tariff measures similar to the EU; iii) promote R&D; iv) strengthen customs control; v) establishment of clusters in areas with skilled labour force and high unemployment rate; and vi) support to SMEs.								
	Education							Teachers entitled to a 50 % increase in salaries.					
Slovenia		X	X	X									
	Hotel, catering & Tourism	A law on partial reimbursement of wages was passed and enforced. The government subsidizes 50% of the labour costs of each worker. The costs for such a worker for the employer are 35% and the workers give up 15% of the payment. The worker thus, remains employed and receives 85% of his wage. The wage must be at least equal to the minimum guaranteed wage (589 Euros). The support period can last for a maximum of 6 months during which, the worker is obliged to participate in training programmes, organised by the employer. The government gives 500 euros per worker for this purpose.											

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise / Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
EU		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Slovakia		X			X								
	Auto	The government approved an incentive package worth 28m euro for five investment projects, including car maker Kia Motors' 110.5 million euro planned investment. it would provide 15.07 million euro in form of tax breaks to Kia, which is expected to create 274 new jobs by 2012.			€55m scrapping scheme to purchase over 44000 cars.								
Spain		X	X	X	X	X		X			X		
	Banking & Finance				Government capital injection, asset purchases and lending as well as guarantees totalled 22.8% of 2008 GDP.								
	Textiles& clothing							The EC approved 800m euro for a comprehensive support programme of the Spanish textile sector. The programme comprises economic and social measures aimed at boosting exports, providing training to workers and maintaining aged workers in their job.					
	Auto				The government unblocked €100,7 m stimulus package for Seat to encourage production of a new Audi car in Spain. In May 09 Plan 2000E: €2000 subsidies to buyers of new cars (500 from the central government, 500 from regional governments, 1000 from the manufacturers)			Measure to encourage labour training through the return of social security contributions and direct financing (including 800m euro package)			The government offers flexibility on social security debts and contribution payments to automotive companies.		
	Public Sector	The Government created a new General Council of the National Employment System to engage social partners and regional governments in social dialogue to reform the regional Public Employment Services.											
	Cons / Infra	The government has elaborated a 'Plan E' recovery package which introduces direct job creation measures, among which are the Fund for Local Entities and the Special Fund for Employment and Economic Reactivation, budgeted at €11bn. They are expected to result in the creation of 300,000 new jobs across Spain. The plan involves 996,000 individual housing and infrastructure-related projects over the next four years.											

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise / Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
EU		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Sweden			X	X	X								
	Banking & Finance				Government capital injection, asset purchases and lending and liquidity provision and other support by Central Bank with Government backing and loan guarantees totalled 70% of 2008 GDP.								
	Auto	Volvo has cancelled 335 job cuts in Volvo trucks l by a trade union agreement on reductions in wages and working time.			Support package for the nation's ailing auto industry. The plan offers credit guarantees, emergency loans and research funds to boost companies in the automotive cluster								
Swiss					X								
	Banking & Finance				Capital injection, liquidity provision and other support by central bank totalled 12.1% of 2008 GDP.								
United Kingdom		X			X			X		X			
	Banking & Finance				Capital injection, purchase of assets and lending by Treasury, Central Bank support provided with Treasury backing, liquidity provision and other support by the Central Bank and guarantees totalled 47.5% of 2008 GDP.								
	Auto				Support package of measures aimed at freeing up lending of more than £2bn for the automotive industry, including increased funding for employees under "Train to gain". The Gov also introduced a scrapping scheme which offers owners of cars and small vans over 10 years old £2,000 off the price of a new vehicle when scrapping their existing model. The scheme runs until Feb 2010.			Expanded training funds for workers.					
	Oil & Gas				The 2009 budget introduced a new-field allowance against corporation tax for small, heavy crude and ultra-HPHT fields.								
	Cons / Infra	The £20bn fiscal stimulus package announced in Nov 2008 includes £3bn of capital spending to be brought forward from 2010/11,with multiple initiatives aimed at transportation, schools, housing, and environmental efficiency initiatives. The government also suggested that spending will be accelerating investments in network infrastructure and digital technology.											

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise / Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
EU		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
UK			X	X				X		X			
	Education							Unions negotiated the implementation of the Government's announcement of a 2.45% pay raise for teachers in England and Wales in 2008.					
	Various industries	Two-thirds of UK employers in manufacturing, professional services and IT sectors are changing work patterns in order to save jobs. More flexible working hours, extended shutdowns, extra holiday and cuts in paid overtime are more common and allowed to save jobs.											

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise / Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
AFRICA		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Egypt					X	X							
	Hotel, catering & Tourism				Introduction of a new formula for take-off and landing fees for new operators and encouraging the reduction of those fees for existing operators to and from all airports in Egypt.								
	Textiles				The Ministry of Trade & Industry is offering a cash subsidy on cotton and its Customs Council has begun a review of import duties on raw materials for exported goods.								
Morocco					X			X	X				
	Textiles				The government has spent nearly USD100m on a support package, whose measures include cancelling some payroll taxes and offering government guarantees to companies seeking bank loans. Around 130 companies have received state aid intended to keep the economy stable and save jobs.			The government and the employers association have signed a training agreement, retail workers, using state aid while at the same time investing in training for productivity and creativity of companies.					
Kenya		X									X		
	Energy, roads, water supplies and irrigation.	The Government of Kenya increased spending by 23.7% in the 2009/10 fiscal year to boost development and stimulate the economy. Spending on development rose from by 83% from the previous year, facilitating investment in energy, roads, water suppliers and irrigation schemes.											
	Agric										USAID/OFDA Horn Food Price Crisis Response strategy provided USD 15m. The program is designed to strengthen livelihood opportunities, protect and diversify household assets, and increase agricultural productivity among more than 663,000 vulnerable and subsistence farmers in the northern and eastern regions.		

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise / Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
AFRICA		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
South Africa		X			X						X		
	Cons / Infra	The 2008 budget committed to spend a cumulative USD60bn over the next three years on infrastructure. A large portion of this spending will go to power generation, with the revamping of power-stations and two new coal fired power plants. USD8bn will go to transportation, including the improvement of rail infrastructure, expanding harbours and ports and the construction of a liquid fuels pipeline.											
	Auto				Government announced support for the auto sector, no details as of August (09).								
	Education / Health	Allocation of approximately 10% of the total stimulus package of R39bn for new spending measures including R4bn school feeding.									R 932m to fight HIV/AIDS.		
	Public Sector	Allocation of R4.1bn to the expanded public works program; R 5.4bn to fight crime, including 20,000 additional police by 2012.											
Tanzania		X			X								
	Energy, education roads, health, agric.	The Government of Tanzania is set to increase budget spending in the 2009/10 fiscal year by 31% with a third funded by loans and aid from foreign donors. Energy, education, roads, health, agriculture and water have been allocated about 64% of the total budget.											
	Agric				TZS 20 billion for low-interest farm loans. TZS 21.9 billion compensation for debts incurred on crop purchases.								

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise / Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
ARAB STATES		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Jordan		X											
	Hotels, Catering Tourism	The government has approved a number of measures to boost tourism in the Kingdom, including a drop in Royal Jordanian ticket prices and a reduction in hotel rate sales tax from 14% to 8%.											
Saudi Arabia		X			X								
	Banking and finance				Government capital injection, asset purchases and Central Bank liquidity provision and other support totalled 9.4% of 2008 GDP.								
	Oil & Gas	Saudi Aramco will cut its spending to around US\$60 billion over five years to 2014. Under the company's new guidelines concerning the contracting, they must now set up joint ventures with local Saudi firms if they are to secure engineering, procurement and construction contract awards.											
	Cons / Infra	Infrastructure projects focus on building and repair of roads, bridges, railway lines, and rural infrastructure. Priority given to projects in the pipeline. The Government stimulus package also includes SR 25 billion for Real Estate Development Fund											
	Education	Additional funding of SR 9 billion for Education including some school construction.											

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise / Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Central, Eastern, South Europe & Caucasus													
Russian Federation					x								
	Auto				The government approved a USD55.7m plan to subsidize car loans for consumers to purchase 30 specified new car models, including foreign-made assembled in Russia. USD 793m in loans and assistance to AvtoVAZ, USD 180m to GAZ.								
	Banking and Finance				Government capital injection, purchase of assets and lending, Central Bank support with Government backing, liquidity provision and other Central Bank support and guarantees totalled 7.7% of 2008 GDP. Asset purchase financed from national wealth fund, and the government to inject 200 billion roubles to deposit insurance fund financed from Government budget.								
	Agric / Food				Support in 2009 to the agro industry (212bn roubles) includes access to credit and strengthening of food export oriented industries. Additional 7bn roubles will be made available as subsidies to refinance the credits in the meat and dairy industries.								
	Across sectors				The stimulus package earmarks (USD80bn) in 2009 Federal budget to address the crisis, including funding designated for the auto industry, agriculture, construction, transport, forestry and defence.								
Turkey			X	X	X								
	Banking and Finance				Liquidity provision and other support by Central Bank totalled 0.2% of 2008 GDP.								
	Auto				A three-month tax-cut for small cars (March-June 09).								
	Ports	Freeze of wages to avoid lay-offs with significant impact on real wages. Also many employees were persuaded to take annual leave in fragments of two/three days. In some companies employees are sent on unpaid leave.											

Country / Region	Sectors	Measures											
		Employment			Enterprise / Industry			Labour Market			Social Protection		
		Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers	Gov	Employers	Workers
Central, Eastern, South Europe & Caucuses													
Ukraine		X						X	X	X			
	Cons / Infra							In Nov 08, a new national collective agreement was signed. The new agreement (2009-2011), protects building worker's salaries, jobs and health and safety at work.					
	Public Sector	Establishment of a nationwide public works programme to provide job opportunities to the unemployed.											

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